



ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF

THE ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT

for the year

1958



ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1958-1959

Chairman Councillor T.S. Wheeldon, J.P.

Vice-Chairman Councillor J. Stevenson

<u>Parishes</u>	<u>Councillors</u>
Longford & Hollington	S. T. Allen
Marston Montgomery	E. Beck
Hartington Town Quarter	T. J. Brindley
Eaton & Alsop & Newton Grange	W. J. Bunting
Hognaston & Atlow	W. E. Bull
Tissington & Lea Hall	J. H. Carr
Kirk Ireton & Callow	S. W. Dean
Hartington Nether Quarter	S. Flower
Brailsford	W. G. Goodall
Edlaston & Wyaston & Shirley	E. H. Hand
Parwich	Rev. F. G. Hansford
Brassington	F. Hyde
Sudbury & Somersal Herbert	H. K. Marshall
Boylestone & Cubley	S. T. Nash
Bradley	T. Naylor
Clifton	G. J. Peach
Norbury & Roston & Snelston	T. G. Prince
Kniveton	Miss A. Selby
Hulland & Biggin	A. E. H. Sevier
Hungry Bentley & Alkmonton	P. S. Spencer
Doveridge	J. Stevenson
Carsington, Hopton & Ible	V. Stevenson
Osmaston & Yeldersley	A. Thorp
Fenny Bentley & Thorpe	Mrs. M. Waldron
Hulland Ward & Mercaston	J. H. Wheeldon
Mappleton & Offcote & Underwood	T. S. Wheeldon
Yeaveley & Rodsley	T. G. White
Bradbourne & Ballidon	F. B. Wright

WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

All the members of the Council

Chairman S. T. Nash

Housing Committee

All the members of the Council

Chairman T. J. Brindley

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1900

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF
THE ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health

W. J. Morrissey, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

H. Litchfield, M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors

D. J. Cowen, Cert.R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.

P. K. Bussell, Cert.R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other
Foods, M.A.P.H.I.

Trainee Public Health Inspector

T. W. Wood

General Clerk and Typist

Miss P. Smith

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

1900

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Rural District Council of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.

26th August, 1959.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the rural district for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

The number of births was 160, a decrease of 3 on the figures for 1957, and there was, in consequence, a slight decrease in the birth rate to 15.12. This is again slightly lower than the birth rate for the country as a whole (15.7). Eight still births occurred during the year. The Infant Mortality Rate fell to 18.75, the deaths of infants under 1 year of age decreasing from 5 in 1957 to 3 in 1958. One hundred and seventeen deaths were recorded giving a death rate of 10.56. Vascular lesions of the nervous system and heart diseases were again responsible for the largest proportion of deaths which occurred. Deaths from all forms of cancer increased from 12 in 1957 to 17 in 1958, but deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus decreased by 1 to 2.

During the year 84 cases of infectious diseases were notified. This is an increase of 24 on the figures for 1957. Scarlet Fever notifications rose from 4 to 10, Measles rose from 31 to 54 and Whooping Cough fell from 15 to 9. Notifications of Tuberculosis rose to 7. (6 Pulmonary and 1 Non Pulmonary). No case of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year.

The initial response to the Government's scheme extending the eligibility to receive vaccination against poliomyelitis to include young persons from 17-25 years of age, was, on the whole, disappointing, despite the large amount of publicity given to the new proposals. This reluctance seemed to be due to a preference on the part of the public to wait until such time as supplies of the British product became available rather than to be vaccinated with the imported "Salk" type vaccines.

It is very encouraging to note the rise in the number of children under 1 year of age who received immunisation against diphtheria. This occurred in spite of the fact that a great deal of publicity was given to the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign and this tended to swamp publicity given to diphtheria immunisation. It is advisable for every child to be immunised against diphtheria during the first year of life and to receive regular booster doses thereafter, for only in this way will this disease be finally stamped out.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector again reveals the very wide scope of the duties undertaken in the department. As will be seen from the figures in the report, 1958 proved to be a year in which a great deal of valuable work was carried out.

In conclusion, I have to place on record my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Waterworks Committee, to the Clerk of the Council, the Chief Public Health Inspector and the other Chief Officers and the staffs and to the members of my staff for their loyal co-operation and untiring support.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W.J. Morrissey
Medical Officer of Health

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Wellcome Library

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of District (Acres)	86,188
Population (1951 Census)	12,020
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1958	11,740
Estimated Number of Houses	3,450
Estimated Number of Farms	1,005
Number of Parishes	47
Number of Councillors	28
Rateable Value	£75,214
Product of Penny Rate	£ 301
Number of Water Consumers	2,550

The primary industry of the District is Dairy Farming. Milk is taken to the various wholesale dairies, heat treated and sent out to the surrounding towns. In addition, there are two cheese factories.

In the North of the area, which is situated on the carboniferous limestone rock, there are several large quarries which supply lump limestone for road making and sugar beet refining, tarred limestone for roads, and limestone dust for agriculture and industry.

Large deposits of sand and gravel are worked for the supply of concrete aggregate in the Midland Towns.

There are also deposits of special silica sand which are made into very high temperature furnace linings at two works in the district.

In the centre of the district, there is a tape mill, and a large proportion of female labour finds employment in adjacent districts in the silk and nylon industry.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	80	80	160
Legitimate	76	76	152
Illegitimate	4	4	8

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population 13.62

Comparability Factor 1.11

Adjusted Birth Rate 15.12

England and Wales Birth Rate 15.7

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	4	4	8
Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 47.62

England and Wales Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births 22.1

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	84	84	168
Legitimate	80	80	160
Illegitimate	4	4	8

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	55	62	117

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population 9.96

Comparability Factor 1.06

Adjusted Death Rate 10.56

England and Wales Death Rate 11.7
4.

Infant Mortality (Deaths of infants under 1 year of age)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	2	1	3
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births 18.75

England and Wales Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000
Live Births 22.6

Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	2	1	3
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births 18.75

England and Wales Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000
live births 15.8

Illegitimate Live Births formed 5.26% of the total Live Births

<u>Deaths from Cancer</u> (all forms)	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	6	11	17

<u>Deaths from Cancer, lung and bronchus</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	2	-	2

CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1958

The following table shows the causes of deaths registered during 1958 :-

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	5	8
Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	16	26
Coronary disease, angina	10	6	16
Hypertension with heart disease	-	2	2
Other heart disease	10	11	21
Other circulatory disease	5	5	10
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Brnchitis	2	-	2
Other disease of respiratory system	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	4	10
Motor vehicle accidents	1	2	3
All other accidents	1	3	4
Suicide	1	-	1
Total	55	62	117

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during 1958 was 84 compared with 58 in 1957.

Disease	Number of Cases	
	Notified	Removed to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	10	-
Whooping Cough	9	-
Measles	54	-
neumonia	4	-
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	6	-
Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory)	1	-
Total	84	-

Tabulated below is the age incidence of infectious disease notified during 1958 :-

Disease	Age Unknown	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and Over	Total
Scarlet Fever			1	2	-	2	5				10
Whooping Cough						1	8				9
Measles	1	2	3	4	4	10	28	2			54
Pneumonia	1									3	4
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)										6	6
Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory)										1	1
Total	2	2	4	6	4	13	31	2		10	84

Tuberculosis

6 cases of respiratory tuberculosis and one case of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year. There was 1 death from respiratory tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.03 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

B.C.G. Vaccination

A start has been made on a very limited scale with the County Council's Scheme in the Belper Rural District. It is hoped to extend the scheme to this area as and when a suitable opportunity arises.

Poliomyelitis and Anti-Poliomyelitis Vaccination

No cases of poliomyelitis occurred during the year.

During the latter part of the year, the Minister of Health decided to increase the age limits of persons eligible to receive vaccination against poliomyelitis to 25 years.

Considerable publicity was given to the new arrangements, through the press, by means of posters and on television, in order to persuade persons in the new age group to be vaccinated. The response to this campaign was, at the outset, disappointing in that only a very few persons came forward to receive vaccination.

Diphtheria and Diphtheria Immunisation

No cases of diphtheria were notified in this district.

Most primary immunisations are carried out by General Medical Practitioners and immunisation is also available at the School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres. The school doctors give booster doses at the schools and primary immunisation to those children whose parents neglected to have it done at the proper time during infancy.

The following details have been supplied by Dr. J.B.S. Morgan, County Medical Officer of Health :-

Record cards received during the year in respect of children immunised during that year (primary immunisations only).

Age

Under 1 year	108
1 to 4 (inclusive)	27
5 to 14 (inclusive)	16
Total	<u>151</u>

I think it is interested to note that the figures for children under one year of age who received injections rose by 30 during 1958. This reflects the tendency that more parents took the advice offered and had their babies immunised against diphtheria during the first year of life. This rise has occurred in spite of the fact that publicity given to the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Scheme tended to swamp that given to Diphtheria Immunisation.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

All Bacteriological Examinations in connection with milk, water, food supplies and infectious disease are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory (Medical Research Council) 121a Osmaston Road, Derby, (Telephone Number Derby 45597).

Specimens and swabs taken by Medical Practitioners are forwarded direct to the Public Health Laboratory.

WELFARE SERVICES

Ante-Natal Clinic

Maternity Home, Green Road, Ashbourne - Thursday 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Tel. Ashbourne 102.

Infant Welfare Clinic

St. John's Rooms, Ashbourne - Wednesday, 12 noon to 4 p.m.

Welfare Foods Distribution Centres

4 Town Hall Yard, Ashbourne - Tuesday and Thursday, 9.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Clinic - St. John Street, Ashbourne - Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Dental Clinic

"St. Oswald's", Ashbourne - By appointment.

Eye Clinic

Cathedral Road, Derby - Monday a.m. Tel. Derby 45934.

The Eye Clinic has now moved to the new premises in Cathedral Road, Derby. These new premises are situated in a reasonably accessible part of the town and comprise a one-storey structure designed in the contemporary style. The interior is tastefully decorated in a colourful manner, and is airy and very well lit by excellent large windows. There are ample directional signs for the guidance of members of the general public for the building also houses various other clinics and services.

Minor Ailment Clinic

"St. Oswald's", Ashbourne - 2nd and 4th Wednesday a.m. Doctor present.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Cathedral Road, Derby - Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Speech Therapy Clinic

4 Town Hall Yard, Ashbourne - By appointment.

Chest Clinic

93 Green Lane, Derby - Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon; Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon (Contacts)
Tel. Derby 40366.

Welfare of Aged and Handicapped Persons

Mr. C.R. Smith, Compton Offices, Ashbourne - Friday 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Divisional Headquarters, 2 Wilson Street, Derby. Tel. Derby 45468.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Cases of infectious disease occurring in the district may be removed to the Derwent Hospital, Derby.

Cases of tuberculosis requiring admission to hospital are referred to the Chest Physician, Chest Centre, Green Lane, Derby, (Telephone No. Derby 47866), and may be admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Draycott Hospital or to Walton Sanatorium, Chesterfield.

All admission and discharges of cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis, are notified to the District Medical Officer of Health.

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a header or title.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

Handwritten text line.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Rural District Council of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.

26th August, 1959.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you in the Medical Officer of Health's report a survey of the works done in the Surveyor and Public Health Inspectors Department.

With the lifting of the Financial Squeeze, it has been possible to make a start with schemes which have been held over for some time.

Tenders have been obtained for carrying out the water scheme for taking water from the new borehole at Ladyhole, Yeldersley via a water main to the Madge Hill, Atlow and provide a second feed into the Hognaston Reservoir, also provide a much needed supply to farms in the Agnes Meadow Area.

At Doveridge it has been possible to start the scheme for sewerage the Lower Street area, also the Bell Cottages and provide a new works.

The old works were built in 1912 and are now very much too small to meet the needs of the village.

Arrangements are also in hand for improving the sewerage of Hartington and providing a new works.

Progress has been made during the year in eliminating houses of a very low standard which by present standards are unfit for human habitation and negotiation with owners are well advanced.

In many cases, sums of money totally out of proportion with the present value of the property are being spent to preserve the old houses.

Improvement Grants are being increasingly made use of, but with the exception of private estate owners, very few property owners are taking advantage of the scheme.

The inspection of Slaughterhouses still takes a considerable amount of your officer's time, due to the irregular hours of slaughter and the long distances to be covered between the Slaughterhouses.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the staff of the department for the loyal service they have given and for the cordial relations which have always existed with other departments of the Council.

I am Ladies & Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
H. Litchfield,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

WATER SUPPLY

During the year under review there has been a small increase in the number of consumers to the Council's water schemes as shown in the following lists :-

Private houses	16
Farms	8
Troughs (not on farm supply)	12
Other establishments	3

The total number of connections at the end of the year were as follows :-

Private houses	1867
Farms	510
Field Troughs	206
Schools	11
Other establishments	36

The total number of meters now installed on services throughout the district is 568.

During the year, the various boreholes have yielded supplies as set out in the following tables :-

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Sheen	2,270,000	21,914,000
Sturston No.1	2,424,000	26,504,000
Sturston No.2	50,000,000	
Yeldersley	82,821,000	89,364,000
Yeldersley (Ladyhole) Not in use		7,845,000
Cubley	38,103,000	42,090,000
Total	175,618,000	187,717,000

It will be observed that there has been an overall increase in demand of approximately 7% although it has been a wet summer.

The Sturston No.2 Borehole has been out of commission during the year due to breakdown and awaiting the delivery of suitable spares, and as a result, the Sheen Borehole has been in constant use.

Due to almost continual running of the boreholes, it is not possible to ascertain much information as to rest levels of the water, but there has been a marked falling off in the yield of certain boreholes as shown in the following table.:-

<u>Borehole</u>	<u>Original Maximum Yield</u>	<u>Present Yield</u>
Sturston No.2	7,100	5,700
Yeldersley No.1	8,500	4,500
Yeldersley No.2	7,500	5,500
Joint output when run together	14,000	10,000

The Sturston pumps are at the maximum depth, but the Yeldersley pumps can be lowered a further 120' when it is hoped the yield will be considerably increased.

Considerable inconvenience has again been caused by cracked mains, and 37 repairs have been carried out.

In every case, the cause of the fracture has been due to some outside agency, and may be divided into the following groups.

1. Due to ground on a hillside slipping and carrying the main with it.
2. Uneven drying out or wetting of the sub-soil, causing upward thrust.
3. Blast shock from quarries.
4. Bad pitting of the mains from iron deposits in the shale or action of the marls.

In the last case, cathodic protection is being applied at each fracture and this already is having a tendency to reduce the number of failures.

Failure of electricity supplies, both during the winter months due to frost and snow and during summer due to lightning are the cause of a number of interruptions of supply. This, of course, can only be overcome by larger reservoir facilities, hence the scheme for the Stanedge Reservoir and the Madge Hill Reservoir and mains.

The Madge Hill Scheme has been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and tenders invited for the work.

A starting date has not yet been given for the work.

An application has been made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for a Fringe Order to supply Okeover Hall with water, and the mains through Thorpe have been taken over from the Leek Rural District Council.

Bulk supplies of water are afforded to neighbouring authorities where they can be arranged more economically than from the Authorities own scheme. The amounts supplied are as follows :-

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Leek R.D.C.	1,543,000	2,934,000
Belper R.D.C.	357,000	789,000
Repton R.D.C.	28,000	32,000
also to H.M. Prison, Sudbury	8,075,000	8,770,000

At the request of the Trent River Board, a rainfall recording station has been set up at the Cubley Pumping Station, and the monthly figures for the year were as follows :-

<u>Months</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>Days with .04 inch or more</u>
January	2.68	17
February	4.47	15
March	1.69	9
April	0.68	3
May	2.85	15
June	4.10	15
July	4.49	15
August	2.04	10
September	3.72	14
October	2.51	12
November	1.64	8
December	3.41	15
Total	34.28	148

Water Sampling

Samples of water were analysed for fluorine content. The results showed that at one borehole a considerable amount of fluorine was present but not in such large quantities as would be injurious to consumers but rather that the incidence of dental caries in children would be lessened by its presence.

Regular samples were taken of the Council's own public water supplies from the four sources and also from along the routes of the mains. Requests were also made from time to time from owners of their own private supplies for samples to be taken and the following tables give the results of the total samples taken during 1958 :-

	Type	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Council's Public Supplies	Chem	-	-	-
	Bact	4	4	-
Private Supplies	Chem	3	-	3
	Bact	14	7	7
Total		21	11	10

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

With the easing of the "Financial Squeeze" permission has been given for the commencement of two schemes of sewage disposal in the parishes of Doveridge and Hartington.

In the village of Doveridge, the scheme provides for sewerage parts of the village not previously done and pumping the sewage into a new works which is being constructed to replace works provided in 1912 which for a long time have been totally inadequate.

Similarly at Hartington, old stone culverts are being replaced by glazed pipe sewers and a new works provided to replace a very old works installed by the Estate when most of the village was under one ownership.

Approval has also been given to extensions to the Cubley and Brassington Sewage Works. In each case, difficulty has been experienced with sludge bed drainings and the alterations provide for recirculating them through the works, also pumping back storm water into the settlement tank.

No progress has been made with the Fenny Bentley Sewage Scheme, due to difficulties in arranging with the owners of the site.

Schemes for resewerage Kirk Ireton and Kniveton and providing disposal works are in hand.

Public Cleansing

The purchase of a third refuse vehicle has necessitated re-organisation of the refuse collection service. Previously collection has been at fortnightly intervals, but now the larger villages have an approximate service of nine days which it is hoped to bring down to seven days in due course. Isolated dwellings and widely scattered parishes still receive a fortnightly service.

The mileage travelled by the three vehicles during the year was 32,949 and the number of bins emptied was 3,881.

Slaughterhouses and Knackers Yards

The total number of slaughterhouses in the district is 5 and the total number of slaughtermen licenced to kill at the end of the year was 14.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1452	111	980	505	-
Number inspected	1449	111	980	501	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	3	5	4	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	242	7	63	15	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	16.83	9.01	6.94	3.79	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	472	11	-	18	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	32.78	9.91	-	3.59	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration :	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

The number of animals slaughtered is still increasing and this trend will no doubt continue for some time. A considerable quantity of the meat produced is retailed outside the district, the cost of the necessary inspection having to be borne by ratepayers who derive no advantage. An alteration to the existing formula for computing grants for examining "export" meat is obviously required to offset the high cost of meat inspection.

515 visits were made to slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection, included in the above figure are 49 visits which were made on Sundays and Bank Holidays. It is hoped that in the not so distant future the law relating to hours of slaughtering will be amended so that post mortem inspection of animals can be carried out during normal working hours. At one of the slaughterhouses the owner also carries on the business of slaughtering of casualty animals and so the percentage of carcasses diseased in some way is not a fair percentage for the whole district. Due to a heavy snow fall blocking the roads, it was impossible to inspect 3 beasts and 4 pigs.

I should like to express appreciation at the co-operation received from the Ashbourne Urban District Council Public Health Inspector in carrying out meat inspection duties in the Rural area when my department has been short staffed. 94 inspections were made by my staff at slaughterhouses in the urban area as a reciprocal arrangement.

During the year the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Officer has had slaughtered a large number of cattle reacting positively to the tubercular test, and this will no doubt also account for the high incidence of tuberculosis found in cattle slaughtered in this district.

The unsound food is disposed of by sale to firms making by-products of the meat trades, food for fish on a large trout farm and feeding of dogs at the Local Hunt Kennels.

There are 2 Knackers Yards in the district and regular visits are made to them.

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, came into effect on August 1st. The Council will eventually have to report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the existing and probable future requirements of the district for slaughterhouse facilities.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

426 premises were inspected and 8 were found to be infested with rats and 3 with mice. The necessary steps to eradicate the infestations were carried out by the Council at 3 business premises and 7 private dwellings.

Regular inspections were made at the Council's own refuse disposal tips and sewage treatment plants, and whenever evidence of a rat infestation was found, treatment was given by the Council's part-time Rodent Operative. Routine baiting was also carried out on these premises.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Milk and Dairies Regulations

22 Dealers' Licences and Supplementary Licences have been issued in accordance with the Regulations.

32 samples of milk were taken and submitted to the County Bacteriologist, 31 were found to be satisfactory, and 1 failed the methylene blue test.

Sampling of Milk and Other Foods

The duty of sampling milk and other foods falls upon the County Council and I am indebted to Mr. R.W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., County Analyst, for the following report :-

"In this area 25 samples of Food and Drugs were collected by the County Sampling Officer.

A sample of sweets labelled "Dairy Butter Mints" was deficient in butter. A further sample manufactured by the same firm was found to be satisfactory.

The remaining samples were also classed as genuine.

Samples submitted to my Department by this Authority included a loaf of bread which contained a piece of metal. The article was the subject of complaint by a purchaser. Following enquiries by the County Sampling Officer, proceedings were taken against the firm concerned and resulted in a fine of £5. 0. Od. together with £3. 8. Od. costs.

A sample of liver which was judged to be unfit for food and suspected to be horse liver was also received for examination. Tests by serological methods showed that the liver was undoubtedly ox or cow liver. There was no evidence of the presence of artificial dye."

Bakehouses

There are now 5 bakehouses in the district and all have been regularly inspected.

Food Inspection

Two hundredweight of flour which had been bleached excessively was voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16)

(a) Sale, manufacture or storage of ice-cream

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream under the provisions of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-51.

Two premises were registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream. The total number of registered ice-cream retailers is now 28. Regular visits have been made to all these.

(b) Preparation of Fried Fish intended for Sale

There are two fish and chip premises in the district. Visits have been made and an informal notice has been served on one occupier to bring the premises up to the standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

35 food premises have been inspected under the above regulations. Any non-compliance with the regulations is being dealt with informally and generally it is found that the trades people are willing to co-operate to bring their premises up to the standard required.

HOUSING

The number of Council houses completed and occupied up to the end of 1958 is 339 and the number approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government up to the 31st December, 1958 is 12.

The total number of dwelling houses including Council houses in the district at the end of 1958 is 3,343.

The following table summarises the progress with the construction of Council houses during 1958 :-

Parish	Number of Houses in Contract	Number of Houses in course of erection	Number of Houses Completed	Handed Over	Type
Brailsford	12	-	-	-	Traditional Brick
Cubley	1	-	1	1	Traditional Brick
Totals	13	-	1	1	-

Private Development

Plans for 8 new dwellings were approved for private development during the year.

5 dwellings were completed and 4 in course of erection; these include development approved in previous years.

The total number of plans submitted to and dealt with by the Council during the year was 187 of which 122 were for development under the Town and Country Planning Act. The total number approved was 176.

Improvement Grants

A number of enquiries were received in connection with Improvement Grants and those have entailed 64 visits to properties. These visits entail considerable time as a detailed inspection of the house is made. The owner is then advised as to the implications of the scheme, as to repairs and possible financial commitments.

In many cases, it has been found necessary to re-design the scheme to make a more efficient use of the space available.

As a result of these inspections, 23 schemes were submitted to the Council and approved, but in two cases the owners decided not to avail themselves of the grant for various reasons.

The total amount of grants approved and accepted is £3903. 9. 0d.

Generally speaking, owner occupiers and the larger estates are the only users of the scheme.

Building and Planning

The total number of plans deposited during the year was 187, of these 65 required Building Byelaw approval, and of the 122 submitted for planning approval 18 were in the Peak Park Area and 104 in the part of the area administered by the Derbyshire County Council.

Planning permission was refused to 11 applications.

The applications included plans for 8 private houses.

Housing Survey

279 houses in the parish of Doveridge were inspected and placed in the following categories.

Parish	1	C/1	O/C/1	2a	2b	C/2b	3c	4/3c	O/3c	5c	4/5c	Total
Doveridge	114	13	1	35	5	11	44	26	1	26	3	279

The total number of unfit houses in the district to be dealt with under the Slum Clearance is 188. These comprise chiefly either separate houses or pairs and will be taken as individual unfits.

Housing Inspection Statistics

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	328
(b) Total number of Council houses inspected (not included in 1 (a)).	282
(c) Number of inspections made for the purpose	702
2. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so as to be unfit for human habitation	58
3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to in the previous sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	157

Meat Supplies to School Canteens

Representations were made to the Education Authority regarding meat and offal found unfit for human consumption in their school canteens. Partly as a result of this, other arrangements for meat supplies were made and subsequently no complaints have been received either of fitness for consumption, or of quality.

Footpaths

Complaints of obstructions to footpaths from various bodies have been investigated, and where necessary the matter taken up with the occupiers of the land concerned. A good deal of time has been spent on this and it is considered that complainants would be well advised to approach farmers etc., informally in the first instance as usually obstructions are removed when a request is made. Any refusal to co-operate could be referred to the Council for investigation and any necessary formal action.

Moveable Dwellings

The Rural District attracts many week-end and holiday visitors, and this inevitably leads to an influx of caravans. Usually the time spent on a site is insufficient to require licensing under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and on the whole caravans are of a good type. Temporary licences have been issued to young couples setting up their first home in a caravan on a fixed site but this type of dwelling, if only by reason of its lack of space, can never be considered wholly satisfactory for permanent occupation, especially when there are children to be considered.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

Part I - Inspections

1. Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	6	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	76	524
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	15	-
Total	97	524

2. Cases in which defects were found 2.

Part VIII - Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of Outworkers</u>
Wearing apparel making etc.	32